

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR FACILITATING CONSUMER PURCHASES

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation and claims
priority to U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/372,412
filed August 11, 1999, by Deaton et al., entitled "*Method
5 and System for Facilitating Consumer Purchases*", which is
a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No.
09/354,263 entitled "*Point of Sale Server and Method*" to
Deaton et al., which is abandoned.

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TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to the marketing
and more particularly to a method and system for
facilitating consumer purchases.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Market surveys and research provide a manufacturer with information that it may use to respond to changing market conditions. For example, surveys may be conducted which ask consumers whether they favor a particular product over another. In addition, the actual past sales of a manufacturer's product may be compiled and analyzed.

Although some product information is available from these techniques, relying on conventional techniques for assessing one's place in the market may provide less than satisfactory results. For example, by the time market research informs a manufacturer that his product is under performing in a particular market, the manufacturer may not have time to appropriately respond. Furthermore, temporary market conditions may affect the purchase of a particular manufacturer's product or its competitor's products, and these temporary conditions may no longer be applicable by the time conventional market research analysis is completed.

United States Patent No. 4,972,504, entitled "Marketing Research System and Method for Obtaining Retail Data on a Real-Time Basis" to James N. Darrel, Jr., is exemplary of prior retail store marketing systems. The patent describes a system that stores retail data on a real-time basis and subsequently provides information remotely. The described system does not, however, communicate the data to a remote location, on a substantially real-time basis, allowing manufacturers or other clients to respond to market conditions rapidly; nor does the described system enable rapid response back to the point-of-sale to vary marketing parameters.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, a need has arisen for a method and system for facilitating consumer purchases that addresses shortcomings of prior methods and systems.

5 According to one embodiment of the invention, a method for use in marketing includes detecting, at a remote computer, product purchase information of a plurality of retail stores. The product purchase information includes price information. The remote computer is located remote
10 from the retail store. The method also includes receiving, at the remote computer, a shopping list of a customer. The shopping list includes at least one item. In response to receiving the shopping list, communication to the customer of price information associated with at least one item on
15 the shopping list for the plurality of retail stores is initiated by the remote computer

 According to another embodiment of the invention, a system includes a computer for coupling to at least one retail store. The computer includes a processor, a memory
20 accessible by the processor, and a computer program stored in the memory. The computer program is operable to be executed on the processor and further operable to detect product purchase information from the at least one retail store. The product purchase information includes price
25 information. The computer program is further operable to receive a shopping list of a customer, the shopping list includes at least one item. The computer program is further operable to initiate communication to the customer of price information associated with the at least one item
30 on the shopping list from each of the at least one retail stores in response to receiving the shopping list.

Embodiments of the invention provide numerous technical advantages. For example, in one embodiment of the invention, a manufacturer is provided access to real-time product purchase information. This real-time access
5 allows the manufacturer to respond appropriately to market condition. For example, a manufacturer may effect a price reduction in stores of products that are being purchased in less than desired quantities. In addition, a manufacturer may provide customer incentives, such as redeemable
10 coupons, on a real-time basis to particular customers identified to the manufacturer through substantially real-time purchasing data. Such an ability allows a manufacturer, for example, to market its products to purchasers of competing products.

15 According to another embodiment of the invention, a customer may submit a shopping list and receive price information associated with the shopping list from a plurality of different stores. Such reception allows a customer to, from the customer's home, comparison shop and
20 select an appropriate store from which to actually purchase the desired products. Furthermore, manufacturers, stores, and other clients may response to the customer shopping list with appropriate incentives.

25 Other technical advantages are readily apparent to one skilled in the art from the following figures, descriptions and claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of embodiments of the invention and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following descriptions taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIGURE 1 is a block diagram of a system for providing point-of-sale information to a manufacturer;

FIGURE 2A is a block diagram of a store showing details of a portion of the system of FIGURE 1 for providing information from the point-of-sale to a manufacturer;

FIGURE 2B is a block diagram of a store showing alternative details of a portion of the system of FIGURE 1 for providing point-of-sale information to a manufacturer;

FIGURE 2C is a block diagram of a store showing alternative details of a portion of the system of FIGURE 1 for providing point-of-sale information to a manufacturer;

FIGURE 2D is a block diagram of a store showing alternative details of a portion of the system of FIGURE 1 for providing point-of-sale information to a manufacturer;

FIGURE 2E is a block diagram of an example manufacturer computer for use in the system of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 3 is a block diagram of the points-of-sale illustrated in FIGURES 2A, 2B, and 2C showing additional details of one embodiment of a point-of-sale;

FIGURE 4A is a block diagram of the UPC server illustrated in FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 4B is a block diagram of one embodiment of the kiosk of FIGURE 2D;

FIGURE 5 is a flow chart illustrating a summary of steps performed in conjunction with the system of FIGURE 1

to allow a plurality of manufacturers to market their products to customers;

FIGURE 6A is a block diagram illustrating an example server of the system of FIGURE 1, showing units for receiving information, filtering that information, and distributing the filtered information to appropriate manufacturers;

FIGURE 6B is a block diagram of an alternative embodiment of the UPC server of FIGURE 1 for use in the system of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 6C is a flow chart illustrating a method for generating market data based on point-of-sale information received by the UPC server of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 6D is a flow chart illustrating an alternative method for generating market data based on point-of-sale information received by the UPC server of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 6E is a flow chart illustrating a method for accessing point-of-sale information from the UPC server of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 7 is a flow chart illustrating automatic response by a manufacturer in response to the meeting of certain thresholds relating to the manufacturer's products;

FIGURE 8A is a block diagram of an example UPC server containing circuitry and/or software operable to concentrate e-mails provided by a plurality of manufacturers for receipt by a customer of a store;

FIGURE 8B is a flow chart illustrating example portions of a method for compiling a plurality of incentives into a single incentive for communication to a customer;

FIGURE 8C is a flow chart illustrating the generation of a consolidated e-mail containing a plurality of incentives based upon criteria specified by a manufacturer;

5 FIGURE 9 is a block diagram illustrating the use of a UPC server in facilitating coupon redemption validation and electronic crediting;

10 FIGURE 10 is a block diagram showing an additional embodiment of the invention in which a UPC server facilitates electronic settlement of credit and debits between a store and a manufacturer;

FIGURE 11 is a block diagram of a system for remotely effecting a product price change in a retail store; and

15 FIGURE 12 illustrates a block diagram of a portion of the system of FIGURE 1, showing the exchange of communication between a customer computer and a UPC server.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the invention and their advantages are best understood by referring to FIGURES 1 through 12 of the drawings, like numerals being used for like and corresponding parts of the various drawings.

FIGURE 1 is a block diagram of a system 10 for providing point-of-sale information to a manufacturer 16. System 10 includes a UPC server 12 connected to one or more stores 14 by a communication link 24. System 10 also includes one or more manufacturers 16 connected to UPC server by communication link 26. In addition to manufacturers 16, vendors 20 and wholesalers 22 may also be connected to UPC server 12 by communications links 32 and 30, respectively. Vendors 20, wholesalers 22, manufacturers 16, retailers 14, or any other entity that subscribes to the services offered by UPC server 12 may be referred to herein as clients. Each client may utilize a computer analogous to the computer illustrated in FIGURE 2E to effect their various functions described below. System 10 also includes a customer computer 18 for accessing UPC server 12 via communication link 28. According to one embodiment of the invention, communications links 24, 26, 30, and 32 utilize the Internet.

According to the teachings of the invention, point-of-sale information obtained at store 14 is communicated on a substantially real-time basis to UPC server 12. Such point-of-sale information may include UPC codes for purchased products, UPC codes for redeemed coupons, prices of purchased products, other suitable identifications of purchased products, and other suitable data obtained at the point-of-sale, including codes not currently used.

Additional point-of-sale information may include a store identification such as an Internet address, the register or lane number, and additional data such as lines of print sent to the receipt tape, smart card contents, customer identification numbers and receipt lines including item description, quantity, and price, and receipt total. The entire contents of a customer's smart card may also be provided to UPC server 12. In addition, payment instrument data such as credit card number, check number, and debit card number may be transferred. Such numbers may be used as unique customer identification codes for identifying particular customers. The identification of particular customers allows determining what products a particular customer purchases, which may be used in marketing.

The communicated information received by UPC server 12 is then made available on a substantially real-time basis to manufacturers 16, vendors 20, wholesalers 22, or other appropriate clients, including stores 14. By providing point-of-sale information on a substantially real-time basis, manufacturers 16, vendors 20, and wholesalers 22 may respond to the purchase or non-purchase of goods or services associated, respectively, with manufacturers 16, vendors 20, wholesalers 22 and stores 14. For example, a manufacturer 16 may receive point-of-sale information indicating a market share far below its normal market share. In such a case, manufacturer 16 may instantly lower prices on its goods to be more competitive.

Furthermore, a manufacturer 16 or other client may offer, on an individualized basis, incentives to a customer of store 14 based upon the customers past purchasing history, purchases made in a current transaction, a

combination of these purchases, or regardless of the purchases of the customer. According to one embodiment, by providing point-of-sale information on a substantially real-time basis to, for example, manufacturer 16, individualized customer incentives may be provided by the manufacturer that relate to the recent purchase, or non-purchase, and the associated prices of products from a particular store or group of stores. Although particular embodiments are described showing a common UPC server shared by a plurality of clients, it should be understood that, in some embodiments, UPC server 12 or a similar apparatus may be located at a particular client, such as manufacturer 16, enabling manufacturer 16 to communicate directly with store 14 without the use of an intermediary.

FIGURE 2A is a block diagram of store 14 showing details of a portion of the system of FIGURE 1 for providing information from a point-of-sale 36, 38, and 40 to a manufacturer 16. Store 14 includes a plurality of points-of-sale 36, 38, and 40. Each of the points-of-sale is connected to a router 34 via a communication link 42. Router 34 receives information from each of the points-of-sale 36, 38, and 40 on a substantially real-time basis and directs such information, on a substantially real-time basis, over communication link 24 to UPC server 12, illustrated in FIGURE 1. Points-of-sale 36, 38, and 40 are described in greater detail below in conjunction with FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 2B is a block diagram of a store 14 showing alternative details of a portion of system 10 for providing point-of-sale information to manufacturer 16. In this embodiment of store 14, router 34, and incentive controller

44 are replaced with a register controller 46. In this embodiment, register controller 46 operates to provide information to points-of-sale 36, 38, and 40 related to product prices and descriptions and, in addition, transmits point-of-sale information to manufacturers 16 over communication link 24. In addition, register controller 46 receives information from manufacturers 16 for delivery to the customer at the points-of-sale 36, 38, 40. Such an embodiment incorporates the design of register controller 46 for reception of information from manufacturers 14 according to some standard protocol. Alternatively, a register local area network 48 may be tapped into and point-of-sale information may be provided to manufacturers 16 without designing register controller according to a particular protocol.

FIGURE 2C is a block diagram of store 14 showing alternative details of a portion of system 10 for providing point-of-sale information to a client, such as manufacturer 16. In this embodiment of store 14, router 34 is replaced with an incentive controller 44. Incentive controller 44 receives point-of-sale information directly from points-of-sale 36, 38, and 40 on a substantially real-time basis over, for example, communication link 42. Incentive controller 44 then transmits the point-of-sale information on a substantially real-time basis over communication link 24 to UPC server 12. Alternatively, incentive controller 44 is associated with points-of-sale 36, 38, 40, but store 14 communicates with UPC server 12 through other means.

Whether or not connected to UPC server 12, incentive controller 44 may provide incentives, such as redeemable coupons or a written notification of a future product

discount or advertising message, to customers at points of sale 36, 38, 40, recommend such incentives to manufacturer 16, or process incentives generated by manufacturer 16. Incentive controller 44 may also be used in validating product purchases in conjunction with products offered at a discount or for products for which coupons are redeemed. Incentive controller 44 may generate incentives based upon a customer's past purchasing history, a customer's present purchases, a combination of these two, or other suitable techniques.

Exemplary methodology for generating incentives by incentive controller 44 is described in U.S. Patent 5,687,322 to Deaton et al., which is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes and in U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 09/320,114 to Deaton et al., entitled *Method and System for Providing Customer Incentives Utilizing Dual Customer Identifications*, which is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes. Incentive controller 44 may be formed integral with a register controller used by store 14 (not explicitly shown in FIGURE 2C) that controls registers associated with each point-of-sale. For example, the register controller may provide each individual register information associating each bar code with a description and associated price.

FIGURE 2D is a block diagram of store 14 showing alternative details of a portion of system 10 for providing point-of-sale information to a client, such as manufacturer 16. In this embodiment, store 14 includes a kiosk 47. Kiosk 47 allows a customer of store 14 to view and select incentives available to the customer. Details of one example of kiosk 47 are described in greater detail in

conjunction with FIGURE 4B. In the illustrated embodiment, kiosk 47 is connected to UPC server 12 by communication link 24; however, a kiosk may be utilized that is either not connected to UPC server 12 or that is indirectly connected to UPC server 12 through another element at store 14. Register controller 46 and incentive controller 44 are also illustrated in FIGURE 2D. Register controller 46 is connected to kiosk 47 by a communication link 49. Incentive controller 44 is connected to kiosk 47 by communication link 39.

According to the teachings of the invention, point-of-sale information is communicated through communication link 24 to UPC server 12. Such information is then communicated to a manufacturer 16. In response to receiving information from the point-of-sale, manufacturer 16 may communicate, through UPC server 12, incentives to be communicated to a customer of store 14. Kiosk 47 provides a way for the incentive to be communicated to the customer.

Kiosk 47 receives an incentive over communication link 24. A customer entering store 14 may proceed to kiosk 47 to determine what incentives are available. Kiosk 47 may then provide the customer a printed redeemable coupon or communicate a future electronic discount. In the case of a printed redeemable coupon, a coupon is distributed by kiosk 47 that may be redeemed at point-of-sale 36, 38, 40. In the case of a future electronic discount, the customer is identified at kiosk 47 by, for example, a customer loyalty card, a smart card, a credit card, a debit card, or other method of identification. After identification, an incentive available to the customer is communicated to the customer by, for example, printing of the incentive on a

viewable screen or on a printer. In addition to communicating the future electronic discount to the customer, kiosk 47 communicates the future electronic discount to incentive controller 44 for application when the customer is identified at point-of-sale 36, 38, 40 and the customer purchases the product associated with the future electronic discount. As an alternative, kiosk 47 may communicate incentives available to all customers, as opposed to particularly identified customers, in which case communication of individual electronic discounts to incentive controller 44 is unnecessary. Furthermore, kiosk 47 may issue redeemable coupons to identified or unidentified customers.

It should be understood that although a particular configuration of store 14 is illustrated in FIGURE 2D, other configurations may be utilized, including combining register controller 46 and incentive controller 44 into a single integrated device, combining incentive controller 44 and kiosk 47 into a single integrated device, and eliminating redundant communication links. For example, according to one embodiment, kiosk 47 and register controller 46 may be connected to UPC server 12 solely through incentive controller 44, and register controller 46 may be connected to kiosk 47 solely through incentive controller 44.

FIGURE 2E is a block diagram of one example of a manufacturer computer 53 that may be used to perform functions of manufacturer 16. In the example illustrated in FIGURE 2E, manufacturer computer 53 includes a processor 55 associated with a storage device 57 and a memory device 59. Processor 55 may also be associated with an input

device 61 and an output device 63. Memory 59 includes manufacturer software 65. Manufacturer software 65 may be executed by processor 55 while stored in memory 59. Alternatively, manufacturer software may be executed from storage area 57. Manufacturer software 65 contains software coding sufficient to execute the functions performed by either manufacturer 16 or manufacturer computer 53 described below. Manufacturer computer 53 may also be implemented in various other forms, including the use of ASICs or other hardware configurations.

FIGURE 3 is a block diagram of particular examples of points-of-sale 36, 38, and 40 illustrated in FIGURES 2A, 2B, and 2C showing additional details of one embodiment of a point-of-sale 36. Although point-of-sale 36 includes a particular collection of items, "point-of-sale" as used herein below without a reference numeral refers to the general location at which products are purchased. Point-of-sale 36 includes an electronic cash register 50. Electronic cash register 50 receives a signal indicative of the bar code of an item scanned by a scanner 52. A scanned item may include a product for purchase, a coupon being redeemed, or other suitable item bearing a scannable code. Based upon the signal indicative of the UPC bar code, a price is associated with the scanned item as well as a description of the scanned item. The price of the item and the description are printed on a printer 54. The price and description of an item are associated with a scanned bar code through communication of register 50 with a register controller (not explicitly controlled). In the case of a single point-of-sale 36, register 50 may itself maintain a

database associating bar codes with related price and product descriptions.

Between scanner 52 and register 50 is a wedge 56. Wedge 56 intercepts information from scanner 52 and provides it along communication link 42B to router 34. A wedge allows a single signal to be split into multiple signals for receipt by multiple devices or, either alternatively or in combination, allows a signal to be inserted onto an existing communication link. An example of wedge 56 is an RS-232 Y-cable used to enable two devices, for example computers, to share a single serial device; however, other suitable wedges may be utilized. Therefore, by providing a signal indicative of the bar code of a scanned item, wedge 56 allows generation of information describing products and coupons scanned at the point-of-sale. Similarly, a wedge 58 disposed between register 50 and printer 54 receives information from register 50, allowing transmission of information along communication link 42A describing price and product information.

In addition to providing point-of-sale information, wedges 56 and 58 may receive information generated by manufacturers 16 for providing to a customer at point-of-sale 36, such as customer incentives. For example, a manufacturer may offer a customer a coupon for a product in response to the customer's purchase of particular products. Upon receiving information describing the customer's purchase, manufacturer 16 may provide a signal through point-of-sale server 12 directed for a customer utilizing point-of-sale 36. Communication link 42A may carry such a signal to wedge 58 and it may be printed on printer 54,

informing the customer of the incentive. Alternatively, a separate printer or a monitor at the point-of-sale may be used to communicate incentives to customers.

5 A smart card reader 51 may be connected to communication link 42. Smart card reader 51 receives a smart card storing an identification of a customer. The smart card also includes a memory for storing awards. Thus, through smart card reader 51, awards may be generated and applied at point-of-sale 36, 38, 40.

10 FIGURE 4A is a block diagram of one example of UPC server 12. UPC server 12 may be implemented in many forms. In the example illustrated in FIGURE 4A, UPC server 12 includes a processor 60 associated with a storage device 62 and a memory device 64. Processor 60 may also be
15 associated with an input device 66 and an output device 68. Memory 64 includes UPC server software 70. UPC server software 70 may be executed by processor 60 while stored in memory 64. Alternatively, UPC server software may be executed from storage area 62. UPC server software 70
20 contains software coding sufficient to execute functions performed by UPC server 12 described in greater detail below. UPC server 12 may also be implemented in various other forms, including the use of ASICs or other hardware configurations.

25 In addition to providing substantially real-time product purchase information to manufacturer 16, vendor 20, wholesaler 22, and customer computer 18, UPC server 12 may generate incentives for application at store 14. These incentives may be generated on behalf of manufacturer 16,
30 vendor 20, wholesaler 22, store 14, or for other reasons. Thus, any of the plurality of incentives described herein

below as being generated by any particular client or store may also be generated by UPC server 12 on behalf of the client or store or on behalf of the operator of UPC server 12.

5 FIGURE 4B is a block diagram illustrating one embodiment of kiosk 47. In the illustrated embodiment kiosk 47 includes a card reader 140, a display 142, a printer 144, and a keyboard 146; however, other suitable kiosks may be used. For example, kiosk 47 may include a
10 separate smart card reader for receiving a smart card. Display 142 may communicate incentives and provide additional information to a customer. Display 142 may be a touch-sensitive screen for receiving information from the customer, such as information related to which incentives
15 the customer desires. Keypad 146 also allows a customer to provide information to kiosk 47. For example, a customer may provide a name, address, telephone number, or other suitable indication of the customer's identity. Card
20 reader 140 may also be used to identify a customer by receipt of a customer card, credit card, debit card, or other instrument from which the customer's identity may be determined. In one embodiment, card reader 140 is operable to read bar codes printed on a customer card. Printer 144
25 may be used in conjunction with display 142 to generate a shopping list of items for which the customer will receive discounts when the items are purchased. Kiosk 47 may be used in conjunction with distribution of incentives as described above in conjunction with FIGURE 2D. Other
30 identification systems may also be utilized, such as appropriate systems described in U.S. Patent Application

Serial Number 09/320,114, identified above, including fingerprint identification.

FIGURE 5 is a flow chart illustrating a summary of steps performed in conjunction with system 10 to allow a manufacturer 16 to market its products to customers of store 14. Such steps may be performed by manufacturer computer 53 in conjunction with UPC server 12. The process begins at a step 73. At a step 74, manufacturer 16 receives point-of-sale purchase information from UPC server 12. Point-of-sale purchase information is provided to UPC server 12 from store 14 through communication link 24. According to one embodiment, communication link 24 provides Internet access to store 14 and therefore, connects UPC server 12 to store 14 via the Internet. According to the embodiment illustrated in FIGURE 2A, such point-of-sale information is provided from individual points of sale 36, 38, 40 to a router 34 for transmission along communication link 24. In the embodiment illustrated in FIGURE 2B, such point-of-sale information is provided by points of sale 36, 38, and 40 to an incentive controller 44, for communication over communication link 24 to point-of-sale server 12. In the embodiment illustrated in FIGURE 2C, such point-of-sale information is provided by points of sale 36, 38, and 40 to either a register controller 46 for communication over communication link 20 to UPC server 12, or by eavesdropping by UPC server 12 on a register local area network 48 associated with store 14. In each of the above embodiments, according to one example system, each of the points of sale 36, 38 and 40 provide information to respective controllers or to UPC server 12 through the use of wedges, such as wedges 56 and 58. According to another

example system, wedges 56, 58 are not utilized and product purchase information is obtained from a register controller, such as register controller 46, incentive controller 44, or from register LAN 48.

5 After point-of-sale information is received by UPC server 12, point-of-sale information is transmitted on a substantially real-time basis over communication link 26 to manufacturer 16. In the embodiment illustrated in FIGURE 1, communication link 26 is an Internet connection between
10 manufacturers 16 and UPC server 12; however, other suitable connections may be established including satellite links, wireless communications, phone lines, and dedicated lines.

 At a step 76, manufacturer 16 may evaluate the point-of-sale information it has obtained from UPC server 12.
15 Evaluation of such information may allow a manufacturer 16 to assess whether its products are selling according to desired parameters. For example, a manufacturer may assess the market share of a particular product in a particular geographic region.

20 After evaluating the position of its products at step 76, a manufacturer may intercede at step 78 to attempt to effect increased purchases of the manufacturer's products at step 78. Such intercession may take a variety of forms. For example, manufacturer 16 can initiate offers to
25 customers by e-mail, can initiate offers through the use of kiosks conventionally located in stores such as retail stores, can initiate offers for immediate communication at the point-of-sale, can communicate notification of a future electronic discount at the point-of-sale, and manufacturer
30 16 may take other applicable action. Additionally, manufacturer 16 may communicate an incentive through UPC

server 12 for receipt by a customer of retail store 14. Alternatively, the above-described functionality may also be implemented within UPC server 12 on behalf of manufacturer 16. Because point-of-sale information is communicated on a substantially real-time basis to UPC server 12, incentives may be communicated, if desired, to a customer prior to the customer leaving store 14.

Generation of the above-described incentives may include the methodology described in U.S. Patent 5,687,322 to Deaton et al, including generating incentives based on the purchases of a customer, including examination of the products purchased by the customer in past and/or present transactions or the customer's economic impact on manufacturer 16, as measured by the volume of purchases by a particular customer. Such volume may be measured by dollar amount or other suitable criteria. Generation of incentives to individual customers may also be performed without reference to the market position of any particular product of a manufacturer 16. In each of these examples, UPC server 12 may act as an intermediary to maintain privacy concerns of particular individuals shopping at store 14. Thus, UPC server 12 can block, or prevent, providing of any of these types of offers to the customer. UPC server 12 may act as an intermediary by maintaining, and not providing to manufacturer 16, information that would allow manufacturer 16 to determine the identity of any individual. For example, e-mail addresses and physical addresses may be maintained only by UPC server 12 and not provided to manufacturers 16.

In addition to providing incentives to the individual customers, a manufacturer 16 may intercede by, in response

to assessing its position in the market on a substantially real-time basis, effect a price change in particular products. Such a price change may be effected through traditional techniques or may utilize UPC server 12 to communicate to retail store 14 that the manufacturer 16 is implementing a price reduction. Such price reduction could include an automatic discount on the selling price at store 14, which would be subsidized by manufacturer 16, or may involve a direct discount to the retail store with a subsequent price change in the selling price at the store 14 determined by the operator of store 14.

Furthermore, a manufacturer may communicate incentives to customers independent of the current market position of its products and/or independent of the purchases of a particular customer in a current transaction. Alternatively, UPC server 12 may generate and communicate incentives, such as those described in U.S. Patent 5,687,322, or elsewhere herein, to customers for the benefit of retail store 14, manufacturer 16, or other clients.

Information that may be transmitted to store 14 by UPC server 12 may include electronic discounts, lines of print for the register printer or an auxiliary printer for communication of messages to the customer, information sent back for writing to the customer's smart card to update things such as point totals, purchase profiles, etc.

Demographics may also be introduced to provide real-time purchase data based on national, regional, state, city, neighborhood, and even store levels. Purchases by identified customers may be presented to manufacturers based on, for example, customer's total spending levels;

customer's level of spending on that manufacturer's products; customer's level of spending on competitor's products; customer's level of spending on a department, product class, or product family; and customer's level of spending on complimentary or companion products, and other customer data such as size of the household, household income, etc.

The substantially real-time product purchase information may also be utilized by manufacturer computer 53 or UPC server 12 to effect incentives on particular products based on the particular product's price relative to a competitive product. Thus, it can be determined that the price of a particular product exceeds the price of a competitive product and therefore a price reduction may be effected to beat or match the price of the competitive product. By implementing such a system, a customer may be assured that there are no competitive products that are offered at a lower price, and therefore the customer would be induced to loyalty to the particular product and would be alleviated from the burden of having to comparison shop.

This type of price matching or beating could be implemented for all customers or for only particular customers. Such particular customers may include customers that are loyal to a particular brand of product, customers that are loyal to a particular product, or customers that are loyal to a particular manufacturer or store. Furthermore, the particular customers may be selected by customers who have traditionally not been loyal to any particular brand, store, or product but rather may be perceived to frequently comparison shop.

The determination that a price of a particular product exceeds a competitive product may be made on a substantially real-time basis, thus a customer may be assured that it is highly unlikely that it is purchasing a product at a higher price than a competitive product could be purchased at that time. For example, although the present invention contemplates substantially real-time communication, it may be appropriate to market to customers that if any competitive product is sold at a particular retail store, or one of a plurality of retail stores, within the past thirty minutes or hour, that the price of the particular product will be reduced to match or beat the price of the competitive item.

Similarly, UPC server 12 may grant incentives to customers at store 14, such as immediate electronic discounts, that ensure that the price at which a particular product is purchased by the customer is the same or lower than the price at which any other customer has purchased a product within a predetermined time period from the retail store 14 or, alternatively, from a group of retail stores 14. Such pricing may be implemented for particular customers, such as customers who are perceived to be comparison shoppers, or customers who have been determined to be particularly loyal to a store or brand, or other criteria. Loyalty may be measured through the customer's past purchases. Marketing to a customer that his purchases on particular products or all products will be priced at or below the lowest price at which the products have been purchased from a given store may induce loyalty to a particular store. Therefore, although each of the above-described types of clients may find such a process useful,

retail store 14 may find such a process particularly desirable.

5 The flow of information from UPC server 12 to any individual manufacturer 16 or client may be based upon particular information subscribed to by manufacturer 16. For example, a particular manufacturer 16 may wish to receive only information regarding the purchase of the manufacturer's products and the purchase of the manufacturer's competitor's products. Thus, UPC server 12
10 may perform a filtering function in which only subscribed to data is transmitted to any particular manufacturer 16. Such filtering is described in greater detail below in conjunction with FIGURES 6A through 6E.

15 FIGURE 6A is a block diagram illustrating additional details of one example of UPC server 12 showing units for receiving information, filtering that information, and distributing the filtered information to appropriate manufacturers 16. In the illustrated embodiment, UPC server 12 includes an input port 80 and an output port 82.
20 Input port 80 represents circuitry and any associated software utilized to receive point-of-sale information from store 14 over communication link 24. Thus, although a limited number of stores 14 are illustrated in FIGURE 1, input port 80 may be configured to receive point-of-sale
25 information for all stores associated with UPC server 12. The point-of-sale information received by input port 80 is provided to filter 84. Filter 84 contains circuitry and/or software that identifies the type of point-of-sale information and associates that type of point-of-sale
30 information with particular subscribing manufacturers 16. Such information is provided to an output port 82 for

transmission to a particular manufacturer 16. By providing filtering capabilities, UPC server 12 alleviates a manufacturer 16 from having to process large amounts of information that is unrelated to the manufacturer's business.

FIGURE 6B is a block diagram illustrating one embodiment of a UPC server for filtering product purchase information from one or more retail stores 14 and providing information to clients such as manufacturers 16, vendors 20, and wholesalers 22. In this example, the filtering function of UPC server 12 is implemented using computer software stored in a memory accessible by a processor. UPC server 12 in FIGURE 6B includes processor 60, a storage device 62 coupled to the processor 60, and a memory 64 coupled to the processor. Additionally, an input device 66 coupled to processor 60 and an output device 68 coupled to processor 60 are illustrated. These elements are analogous to respective elements of FIGURE 4A having the same reference numeral. In this embodiment, memory 64 stores a filtering software for providing selected product purchase information to a client, as described in greater detail below in conjunction with FIGURE 6C.

FIGURE 6C is a flow chart illustrating a method for generating market data based on point-of-sale information received by UPC server 12. The method begins at a step 130. At a step 132 Uniform Product Codes for products purchased from retail stores 14 are received by UPC server 12. In this embodiment, the prices of the purchase products are also received by UPC server 12 at step 132. At a step 134 the received Uniform Product Codes are compared to Uniform Product Codes stored in UPC server 12.

In one example, the stored Uniform Product Codes may be stored in memory 64 or storage device 62. The stored Uniform Product Codes represent products for which a particular client is interested in receiving product data.

5 These products may include products competitive with products manufactured by the client, products manufactured by the client, products sold by the client, or other suitable products. At a step 136, the number of times a particular product having a UPC is received by server 112

10 is generated. Thus, the number of times a particular product is purchased over a given period of time may be determined. In this embodiment, the prices for each product associated with a unique Uniform Product Code are determined based upon the received information at step 132.

15 Over a suitable time period, at a step 140, the generated number of incidences of a particular product and the associated price is communicated to the client. The method concludes at step 142.

At a step 180, the received Uniform Product Code is

20 stored in association with a customer identification for future use in examining the customer's purchasing history. For example, the customer's purchasing history may be used as a basis for generating an incentive to the customer.

Thus, a manufacturer, for example, may receive

25 substantially real-time product purchase information for a manufacturer's products or products competitive with the manufacturer's products, which enables the manufacturer to respond rapidly to market conditions. Alternatively, filtering of product purchase information received from

30 retail store 14 may occur directly at the manufacturer level by, either directly receiving product purchase

information on a substantially real-time basis from retail store 14, or receiving product purchase information through UPC server 12 from which such filtered data may be determined according to the teachings of the invention.

5 FIGURE 6D is a flow chart illustrating an alternative method for generating market data based on point-of-sale information received by UPC server 12. The method begins at step 170. At a step 172 Uniform Product Codes for products purchased from retail stores 14 and the associated
10 prices for the products are received by UPC server 12. At a step 174, a determination is made of whether the received Uniform Product Code is a Uniform Product Code identifying a particular customer. Uniform Product Codes may be
15 imprinted on a customer identification card. If the Uniform Product Code received at step 172 is in fact an identifier of a particular customer, at a step 176 the customer's record of past purchases is retrieved from storage on UPC server 12. Once the customer's record is
20 retrieved, step 172 continues with receiving a plurality of Uniform Product Codes and associated price data. After making the determination at step 174, UPC server 12 records and compiles a summary of the activity of individual
25 Uniform Product Codes for presenting products by a plurality of customers at a step 178. Such recordation generates information useful by the manufacturer or seller of each particular product for use in marketing. At a step
30 180, individual purchases may be stored for each customer to further compile a history of any individual's past purchases. At a step 182, the price at which a particular product was purchased from a particular retail store is

updated in storage in UPC server 12. The process repeats at step 182.

Thus, summary information related to the activity of products related to a client may be generated from the product purchase information received by UPC server 12. This summary information may be communicated to the client by electronic mail or by other methods.

FIGURE 6D is a flow chart illustrating a method for a manufacturer to receive product purchase information and to effect changes in the market. The method begins at step 190. At a step 192, a client, such as manufacturer 16, accesses UPC server 12. Such access may be through accessing a web site associated with UPC server 12. At a step 194, UPC server retrieves parameter lists for a client indicating a Uniform Product Code list for filtering. Such list may include Uniform Product Codes associated with products for which the client is interested. Such products may include products competitive with the client's products and the client's products. At a step 196, the client may send additional filtering parameters such as time or date ranges, geographical regions, additional Uniform Product Code filtering criteria, or other suitable parameters. At a step 198, UPC server 12 accesses stored data relating to product purchases at retail stores 14 and provides, to the client, information specified by the filtering parameters provided by the client at steps 194 and 196. The information may be provided by an electronic mail message, by posting the information on a web site associated with UPC server 12, or by other suitable techniques. At a step 200, the client analyzes the data to determine if marketing action is needed. Such analysis may be performed, for

example, by manufacturer computer 53. At a step 102, a decision is made by the client of whether action is needed. If action is needed, at a step 204 the client sends a response to UPC server 12 to effect remedial action. Such action may include a price change, an incentive communicated to kiosk 47, an incentive communicated to the point-of-sale, an electronic mail message including an incentive directed to a customer, or other suitable action. If no action is needed, the method concludes at step 206.

FIGURE 7 is a flow chart illustrating the automatic response by a manufacturer 16 in response to the meeting of certain thresholds relating to the manufacturer's products. The process begins at step 85. At a step 86, information is received by manufacturer 16 as described above relating to a particular product. At a step 88, it is determined what criteria will be applied to assessing the position of the manufacturer's products. For example, the market share of the particular product may be the criteria used. As another example, the volume of sales of a particular product may be used as a criteria. As a third example, the relative pricing of the particular product in comparison to its competitor may be used as a criteria. Furthermore, changes in each of these criteria over a particular period of time may be used as a criteria. For simplicity of description, a market share criteria is adopted for the remainder of this example. A market share of 25% is considered desirable and a market share of less than 25% is considered undesirable.

At a step 90 a determination is made of whether the criteria level is exceeded. In this example, if the market share of the particular product manufactured by

manufacturer 16 has a market share greater than 25%, a manufacturer 16 is satisfied and continues to receive information to remain abreast of the success of the manufacturer's product. If the market share is less than 25% then intercession is required at step 92, and manufacturer 16 utilizes one of many available options for attempting to increase the criteria level, which in this case is market share. By having the opportunity to receive information on a substantially real-time basis regarding product pricing and purchases, manufacturers 16 may intercede in a timely fashion in a manner not otherwise available. The above described functions may be performed by manufacturer computer 53 or, alternatively, UPC server 12 on behalf of manufacturer 16. It should be understood that wholesaler 22, vendor 20, and store 14 may also utilize such a method to address their desired marketing objectives.

According to another aspect of the invention, UPC server 12 operates to concentrate messages received from manufacturer 16 for delivery to customers of store 14. In order to effect the purchase of a manufacturer's product, manufacturer 16 may desire to provide incentives to customers of store 14, such as coupons or e-mails. According to one embodiment, UPC server 12 includes circuitry and/or software 70 that operates to concentrate promotional messages into a common e-mail so that customers of store 14 are not inundated with a plurality of undesired promotional e-mails. According to this embodiment, manufacturer 16 transmits a promotional e-mail to UPC server 12 for receipt by a particular customer or to customers who meet a particular criteria, such as, for

example, customers who purchase a particular product or group of products, number of products, dollar amount of products, or other criteria. Manufacturer 16 identifies the customer of store 14 by some sort of identification number. UPC server 12 also receives a plurality of other promotional messages for receipt by the same customer of store 14, but from different manufacturers 16. UPC server 16 consolidates these e-mails into a common e-mail that is sent to an e-mail address known by UPC server 12 but not by manufacturers 16. This process helps maintain the privacy of the customer of store 14 and also reduces the number of e-mails received by the customer.

FIGURE 8A is a block diagram of an example UPC server 12 containing circuitry and/or software operable to concentrate e-mails provided by a plurality of manufacturers 16 for receipt by a customer of a store 14. In this embodiment, UPC server 12 includes an input port system 94 for receiving a plurality of e-mails from a plurality of manufacturers 16. These e-mails are provided to a concentrator system 96. Concentrator system 96 consolidates a plurality of e-mails destined for a common user into a common e-mail message. The e-mails may have been originally directed to a particular customer by manufacturers 16 by, for example, use of a customer identification number. Alternatively, manufacturers 16 may provide an e-mail including an incentive in combination with criteria, either in the e-mail or otherwise communicated, for whom receipt of the e-mail is intended. Such criteria may include the purchase or non-purchase of a particular product or group of products, volume of purchase, dollar amount of purchases, or other suitable

criteria. In response, concentration system 96 determines the particular customers who should receive the e-mail based on the specified criteria. This common e-mail message is provided to output port system 98, which in turn transmits the common e-mail to a customer of store 14. Such transmission may be effected on a periodic basis, such as daily, or other suitable time period. This e-mail message may be transmitted to customer computer 18. Alternatively, data relative to the concentrated group of incentives, may be transmitted to a customer at the point-of-sale, such as to a customer receipt, to the customer at kiosk 47, or to any other suitable location. In this manner, UPC server 12 also operates to facilitate transmission of promotional messages to the customer, in addition to providing a means of communication of point-of-sale data to a manufacturer on a substantially real-time basis. The UPC server 12 of FIGURE 8A may be implemented using a combination of hardware and software similar to that illustrated in FIGURES 4A and 6B.

FIGURE 8B is a flow chart illustrating a method for concentrating a plurality of incentives into a common message for receipt by a customer. The method begins at step 150. At a step 152 a plurality of incentives are received at UPC server 12. In this embodiment, a plurality of electronic mail messages are received with an identifier indicating a particular customer for whom receipt of the respective incentive is intended. The identification may be an identification number that may be matched to the customer only by UPC server 12; however, other suitable identification numbers may be used. At a step 154 all electronic mail messages having a common identifier are

compiled into a single document. At a step 156 UPC server 12 initiates communication of the single document to each respective customer. Communication to the customer of the single document may include transmitting an electronic mail message to customer computer 18 or transmitting data to the customer at the point-of-sale, including printing a message on a customer receipt at the point-of-sale. The method concludes at step 160.

The plurality of incentives may be received by UPC server 12 from manufacturers 16, vendors 20, wholesalers 22, retailers 14, or other suitable party. The incentives may be generated according to any of the plurality of techniques described above, or other suitable techniques. For example, a customer may provide a shopping list to UPC server 12 and in response at least one item on the shopping list is transmitted to, for example, manufacturer 16. In response, manufacturer 16 generates an incentive for receipt by the customer. The incentive may provide a discount on the item, a discount on a item competitive with the item, or other suitable discounts.

In this manner, a customer may receive a plurality of incentives without being inundated with a voluminous number of messages. Furthermore, if desired, such incentives may be made on an anonymous basis by use of customer identifiers known only to UPC server 12.

FIGURE 8C is a flow chart illustrating an alternative embodiment for concentrating a plurality of incentives into a common message for receipt by a customer. The method begins at a step 210. At a step 212, UPC server 12 receives a plurality of parameters along with one or more electronic mail messages associated with the parameters.

The parameters are provided by clients, such as manufacturers 16, vendors 20, or wholesalers 22. The parameters may specify, as described above, criteria from which a determination may be made whether a particular incentive contained in an e-mail is directed to a customer. For example, the parameters may include the purchase of a particular product, the purchase of a group of products, the nonpurchase of a particular product or group of products, a customer meeting a predetermined purchasing history criteria, such as volume of purchases, or dollar amount of purchases. The parameters may also include additional suitable criteria, such as the criteria specified in U.S. Patent 5,687,322 to Deaton, et al.

At a step 214, UPC server 12 analyzes the product purchase information received from a plurality of stores 14 over communication link 24 to determine whether an e-mail message should be sent to a particular customer based upon the parameters received at step 212. At a step 216, all applicable electronic mail messages destined for a particular customer are consolidated into a single concise document for communication to the customer. The incentives included in the consolidated document may be include incentives that were directed specifically to the particular customers as well as the incentives determined at step 214 from the parameters at step 212. At a step 218, an electronic mail message is sent to customer computer 18. Alternatively, the electronic mail message may be converted into data of suitable form that may be transmitted to the customer at other locations. For example, data relative to the incentives included in the consolidated electronic mail message may be communicated to

the customer at the point-of-sale by printing the incentives on a customer receipt or by communicating the incentives to kiosk 47. Other suitable forms of communication of the consolidated electronic mail message may also be used. The method concludes at step 220.

According to another aspect of the invention, UPC server includes circuitry and/or software for facilitating both coupon redemption validation and electronic settlement mechanisms for incentives offered by the manufacturer, as illustrated in FIGURE 9.

FIGURE 9 is a block diagram illustrating the use of UPC server in facilitating coupon redemption validation and electronic crediting. Traditionally, coupons are marked with a Uniform Product Code and thus, bar codes scanned from a coupon may also be provided to manufacturer 16 by UPC server 12 as indicated by arrow 102. Thus, manufacturer 16 is able to receive both the product Uniform Product Code and the Uniform Product Code associated with a coupon for that product. Therefore, the manufacturer may verify the proper redemption of a manufacturer coupon and provide an appropriate credit to store 14. Such redemption verification includes verifying that the product associated with the coupon is actually purchased. Verification may also include verifying the price at which the product was purchased. In addition, for incentives associated with a particular customer, the identity of the person receiving a discount may be verified. Manufacturer computer 53 may be used to perform these functions. Alternatively, UPC server 12 may include circuitry and/or software 70 for also performing this validation and for providing manufacturer 16 a summary of the number and amount of coupons redeemed

for the particular manufacturer. In either event, once verified manufacturer 16 may effect a credit, demonstrated by arrow 104, directed to store 14 in the amount of the redeemed coupons. The credit may be communicated to store 14 through UPC server 12 or directly to store 14. Such communication may utilize an electronic mail message or other suitable mechanism. Because product information may be received on a substantially real-time basis, coupon redemption validation may also be performed rapidly.

FIGURE 10 is a block diagram showing an additional embodiment of the invention in which UPC server 12 facilitates electronic settlement of credit and debits between store 14 and manufacturer 16. According to one aspect of the invention, manufacturer 16 may respond in a substantially real-time basis to market developments to attempt to adjust the relative market share of a manufacturer's product, or attempt to adjust to other market conditions to attempt to generate desirable product sales of the manufacturer's products.

One adjustment made by manufacturer 16 is the downward adjustment of price at which the manufacturer's product will be sold. Manufacturer 16 may effect such a downward adjustment in price by specifying to store 14 the price at which the store should sell the product and by granting a credit to the store 14 for each such product purchased. Such a method for adjusting to market conditions may require a settlement mechanism between manufacturer 16 and store 14 to account for the lower price offered by store 14 at the request of manufacturer 16. UPC server 12 therefore, may receive from store 14 Uniform Product Codes and the price information that is also transmitted to

manufacturer 16. Manufacturer 16 may then be able to assess the number of its products sold at a discount and the amount of discount owed store 14. In response, manufacturer 16 may provide a credit notification through
5 UPC server 12 for transmission to store 14, thus effecting electronic settlement of temporary price reductions offered by a manufacturer and implemented by a store. Such electronic settlement may also be utilized to compensate store 14 for redeemed coupons or application of other
10 discounts effected at the initiative of manufacturer 16.

It should be understood that, in some embodiments, the above-described reconciliation process may be implemented through direct coupling of store 14 to manufacturer 16 without the use of UPC server 12 as an intermediary.

15 FIGURE 11 is a block diagram of a system 106 for remotely effecting a product price change in a retail store. System 106 includes a tag controller 108 connected to a plurality of electronic tags 112 via a communication link 114. According to one embodiment, communication link
20 114 comprises an FM transmitter for transmitting to electronic tags 112 the price to be displayed on each individual electronic tag 112. According to another embodiment, communication link 114 comprises a suitable conductive transmission medium, such as electrical wires.
25 The system also includes a UPC server 12 connected to tag controller 110 via a communication link 110. According to one embodiment, tag controller 108 is located in a store, such as store 14, that is connected to UPC server 12. According to the same embodiment, communication link 110
30 utilizes the Internet. Communication link 110 allows UPC server 12 to provide an updated price for an item, such as

the manufacturer's product, in response to the determination by the manufacturer based on substantially real-time data that it would be desirable to effect a change in price of the manufacturer's product. UPC server 12 communicates a signal indicating such a change to tag controller 108. Tag controller then provides such a signal along communication link 114 to a particular electronic tag 112 associated with the manufacturer product. Electronic tags 112 may be positioned, on a shelf near the location of the product. UPC server 12 may also communicate the price change to store 14 so that store 14 may maintain for its own records the adjusted price and verify any credits provided by manufacturer 16.

Therefore, manufacturer 16 may remotely effect a price change in one of its products in response to the analysis of data regarding the sale of its products or its competitors products. In addition, tag controller 108 may also provide price information to UPC server 12 so that the price information received from points of sale 36, 38 and 40 may be verified against the prices displayed by the electronic tags 112 in store 14. Further, UPC server 12 may communicate the price changes to register controller 46 to maintain consistency between electronic tags 112 and register controller 46. Alternatively, register controller 44 may communicate directly with register controller 44, with register controller 44 providing the price change to tag controller 108.

In addition to providing product purchase and price information at the point-of-sale to the manufacturer, UPC server 12 also allows access to customers of product purchase and pricing information.

FIGURE 12 illustrates a block diagram of a portion of system 10, showing the exchange of communication between customer computer 18 and UPC server 12. In this example, a user of customer computer 18 submits a shopping list to UPC server 12, as designated by arrow 116. In response, UPC server 12 submits a price list having the price of each item at each store 14 at which the user might shop, as designated by arrow 118. Therefore, by accessing UPC server 12, customers may determine at which store to shop for all items or for particular items. As an example, a customer selects one or more stores to price items and enters items to be priced. The customer's purchase history is used to aid the customer in selecting items for pricing. As items are presented for pricing, deals can optionally be presented to the customer that are based on items being priced. For example, Brand A paper towels is presented in the customer's list for pricing, so a deal that is stored for Brand B paper towels is presented to the customer. The prices for the customer's items are accessed from each store's item list and presented to the customer in total. One or more of the stores may have discount rates stored based on a customer's spending level. For example, the customer spends an average of \$135.00 per week at Store A, and Store A has stored in its pricing table that any customer spending on average \$75.00 or more per week would be presented with an incentive of 5% on purchases totaling \$50.00 to \$75.00 and 8% on purchase totals that exceed \$75.00. This discount would be factored in and presented to the customer. The customer would then print out the shopping list stored by retail aisle for that particular

store to facilitate shopping efficiency. Alternatively, the list could be processed for home delivery.

Further, discounts may be electronically stored on UPC server 12 or a web site 124 associated with store 14 for subsequent access by the customer. The electronic discounts may also communicate to store 14 for application when the customer is identified purchasing the product associated with the discount. Alternatively, the electronic discounts may be made available to customer in a printed format by allowing customer computer to download a redeemable coupon stored on either a store web site 124 or UPC server 12. The customer may then print the redeemable coupon on a printer associated with customer computer 18. Such a coupon may include a unique identification number that is available at store 14 to prevent unlawful duplication of redeemable coupons. Once a coupon having a unique identification number is redeemed, no other coupons having that same number will be redeemed. Alternatively, a manufacturer may communicate product discounts to store web site 124, through UPC server 12, for viewing by customers.

Furthermore, when shopping list 116 is submitted, UPC server may offer to one or more manufacturers 16 the opportunity to provide incentives to the particular customer submitting a shopping list. For example, manufacturer 16 may wish to offer incentives to such a customer, the content of the incentive being directed to the manufacturer's competing product for a product submitted in the shopping list. The providing of such incentives is illustrated by arrow 120.

Additional types of incentives, such as those described above, may also be utilized, including incentives associated with the price at which a particular item or an item competitive with a particular item was purchased at a give store 14 or any store 14 during a predetermined time period prior to receipt of the shopping list. Therefore, for example, a customer may be induced to loyalty to a particular brand if the customer knows the manufacturer will always match or beat the price of particular products competitive with products of a particular brand. Furthermore, a customer may be induced to loyalty to a particular store if the customer knows the retail store 14 will match or beat the prices offered by the other stores 14 on the products purchased by the customer. In addition, UPC server 12 may communicate a sorted shopping list, which may or may not include customer incentives, that is configured according to the placement of the various items in a particular store 14, as designated by arrow 122. Thus, the customer may receive an e-mail displaying a map of the aisles of the store with the products provided by the customer in the shopping list at 116 indicated in a location corresponding to the actual location of the particular product in the store 14. Therefore, a particular customer may be more likely to visit a store in which a shopping list is provided showing the particular location of each item the customer desires. For example, a shopper may actually be a spouse or friend of the underlying purchaser, and may not typically frequent a particular store. Therefore, having a list identifying the particular location at which each particular item is

offered for sale may induce a customer to use the services of a particular store rather than a different store.

Although the present invention and its advantages have been described in detail, it should be understood that
5 various changes, substitutions, and alternatives can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims. For example, an embodiment of the invention has been described in the context of utilizing UPC codes; however,
10 it is explicitly contemplated that the teachings of the invention may be incorporated with other types of codes representative of products, including existing codes and codes yet to be developed.